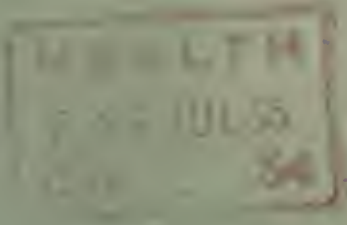


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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MILLOM

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1954

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Millom R.D.C. MOH Report 1954

H. Dalton R312 RSq, 24 JUL 1950

30 JUL 1956

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

E.A. Perrott	M.D., B.S., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer.
J. Hankey	Assoc.Inst.H.E., A.M.I.San.E., M.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H.H. Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.
J.H. Dawson	M.R.San.I. Additional Sanitary Inspector.
C. Newton	A.R.San.I. Additional Sanitary Inspector.
Miss B. Jenkinson	Clerk to Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.
G. Hebdon	General Clerk, and Assistant to Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector. Deceased 14th August, 1954.
Miss J. Gibson	Medical Officer's Clerk for Rural District Council and County work.
F.A. Richardson	General Clerk, and Assistant to Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector. Appointed 28th December, 1954.

Health Department,
52a, Lapstone Road,
Millom.

May, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Millom.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1954. The statistics as required by the Ministry of Health will be found in the various sections of the Report. They are extremely satisfactory.

The Birth Rate was 16.6 (England and Wales 15.2).

The Crude Death Rate was 10.3 (England and Wales 11.3).

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 8.8 (England and Wales 25.5). This is a phenomenally low figure.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was .07, the lowest on record for Millom (England and Wales .18).

The Maternal Mortality Rate was 4.2. The one death occurred after childbirth in a woman who had been strongly advised to avoid a further pregnancy, or should this occur to report immediately. She misguidedly took no notice of the warnings.

The season was an abnormally wet one with an Annual Rainfall of 83.23 inches. Sunshine was conspicuous by its absence. Actual figures of morbidity in the population generally were impossible to obtain, but the opinion of the general practitioners was that there had been an unusually large amount of illness.

Two epidemics, one of whooping cough and one of influenza, were experienced in the Rural District during 1954. In addition there were 56 cases of measles. The whooping cough epidemic started with two notifications in June. There was a break until August, but from then till the end of the year cases occurred in quite large numbers. The last notification was on December 28th. Influenza broke out suddenly in November and affected the school population of Haverigg and Millom to a great extent. The two Haverigg schools were the most attacked - 53.7% of the children at Haverigg Girls' and Infants' School were away at its peak and 61.6% of the Haverigg Boys'. The

epidemic was not severe and no cases of pneumonia were reported as a result of it.

Water supplies made real progress during the year. The Eskdale scheme was completed in March and came into action in April. The Ministry of Housing requested that samples should be taken frequently, as they considered that the source was always liable to pollution. These samples have been taken at varying distances above the intake, the highest some half a mile above. In every case the raw water was found suspect or contaminated. Some of this pollution obviously came from a farm whose altitude is higher than the beck, but it was difficult to account for the contamination at the highest point tested. There are no dwellings above this, but the gathering grounds are so vast that it is impossible to cover them adequately in search of dead sheep and other animals. Chlorination is most carefully attended to, and the figure for free chlorine aimed at is higher than the one usually accepted as adequate, to ensure safety of this water supply at all times.

Complaints of insufficiency of water in the Underhill and Green Road areas had been made for many years, but the situation was definitely worsening. Permission was sought to improve the supply by laying a new pipe from Underhill railway crossing to Green Road station, linking up the Underhill and Green supplies. There was some delay before loan sanction was granted, but the scheme was very well under way at the end of the year.

No new major works were carried out during 1954 to provide new sewerage schemes, but the Haverigg breakwater was badly damaged by high seas and this exposed the main Haverigg outfall sewer to the force of the sea. Repair work was undertaken and the situation is now considered safe. A number of properties throughout the Rural District have had septic tank drainage installed this year.

Coast erosion was to the fore in discussion on several occasions. At Seascale there is now only a narrow margin of safety for the road near the Neb. High tides have washed away a considerable portion of the cliff, which has needed shoring up. It was thought wise to limit very definitely the amount of sand and gravel which can be removed from the whole of the coast line falling in the Rural District, and to prohibit it entirely in certain areas.

The Port of Millom was in use all through the year, and the amount of tonnage passing through was 28,898 tons compared with 20,888 in 1953. One boat, the 'Westward Ho', was lost with all hands during November. The pilot warned the captain that it was not safe for him to sail, but he disregarded this

advice and no message was received. Hatch doors and other wreckage were washed up on the shore between Bootle and Seascale, and it is thought that heavy seas stove in these hatch doors and sank the ship before an S.O.S. could be sent out. A much better type of ship is now using the Port of Millom and I hope that the day of the shocking old coasting steamers will soon be over.

Housing did not make such spectacular strides during the latter part of 1954 as the 134 houses built by Thomas Armstrong, Ltd., were completed and came into use by 15/9/54. Four more traditional houses on the Settle Street site, and 12 flats were almost ready for habitation at the close of the year. On the other hand, improvements to old property received a big impetus by the new Improvement Grant scheme. The people to take advantage of these grants so far have usually been owner-occupiers or owners who wished to improve a disused dwelling so that it could be lived in once more.

In January the Ministry Enquiry into the Clearance Area of Tarnhead was held. The Rural District Council were not so well backed up as they should have been, and the result was that the houses were allowed to stand for another ten years, providing that certain measures were undertaken to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

Complaint was made through the National Farmers' Union of the state of some ditches in the Bootle Station area. An inspector of the Ministry of Housing met the Surveyor and myself on the site, and felt that it was the duty of the occupiers of the adjoining land to undertake this work. A statement had been made to me that the worst ditch had not been cleared for 19 years.

A broken sewer at Seascale led to severe flooding in Railway Terrace and Gosforth Road, for the beck water gained access to the sewer, but far more serious was the flooding in the Hodbarrow district. Here it was necessary for teams of at least five men to pump continuously for five to six days, and for most of that time it was uncertain if their efforts would prevent the mines being flooded and put out of action for good. The cause is still under debate, but the trouble appears to have been due to blocked ditches near Crook Pool, and to a block in the sewer under the slag bank.

An investigation of cases of cystic disease of the lungs was started during the year. There appears to be an undue prevalence in the West Cumberland area.

Finally, I should like to thank all the members of the

Council for their great kindness and help throughout the year,
and all the staff for their unfailing co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E.A. PERROTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres	90,911
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	13,960
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	4,272
Rateable Value	£70,441
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£279.14.0

There was no unemployment in the Millom area during 1954. Labour was actually imported into the district, viz: about 100 men for reconstruction work at the Airfield and 50 to work at Eskmeals Gun Range.

There were some 20 disabled persons on the register at the Labour Exchange who were only fit for light work. These could not be absorbed into the heavy local industries.

The unmarried women who were unemployed at the end of 1953 through the closing of Kenverne's factory, all found other employment during 1954.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT.

BIRTHS:-

Male Female Total

<u>Live Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	114	98	212
		Illegitimate	...	8	8	16
				—	—	—
		Total	...	122	106	228
				—	—	—

Birth Rate per 1000 of population ... 16.6

<u>Still Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	5	2	7
		Illegitimate	...	-	-	-

Rate per 1000 total births ... 29.8

DEATHS:-

Deaths (all ages) ... 74 70 144

Death Rate per 1000 of population ... 10.3

Deaths from puerperal causes ... 1

Deaths from other maternal causes ... Nil

Maternal Death Rate per 1000 births
(live and still births) ... 4.2

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1000 live births ... 8.8

Legitimate infants per 1000
legitimate live births ... 9.4

Illegitimate infants per 1000
illegitimate live births ... Nil

Deaths from:-

Cancer (all ages) ... 21

Measles (all ages) ... Nil

Whooping Cough ... Nil

Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... Nil

Table showing the Vital Statistics for England and Wales as
a whole and certain Groups in the County of Cumberland.

1954.

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales.	15.3	11.3	25.5
Administrative County of Cumberland.	16.4	11.9	27.6
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven).	17.5	11.4	24.9
Rural Districts of Cumberland.	15.7	12.1	29.6
Rural District of MILLOM.	16.6	10.3	8.8

DETAILS OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN WEEKS					AGE IN MONTHS					TOTAL DEATHS
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under 1 month	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Acute bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Intracranial haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1954.

All causes.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	13	20
18. Coronary disease, angina	18	10	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease	8	12	20
21. Other circulatory disease	4	2	6
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	1	-	1
24. Bronchitis	-	4	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	11	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	3	1	4
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total	74	70	144

Deaths from all causes.

These figures are very similar to those for 1953, but malignant disease has taken a less severe toll of the population. There were 21 deaths from this compared with 31 for the previous year. Infection as a cause of death has dropped to the low figure of 8.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.Laboratory Facilities.

These were provided, as in previous years, by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, under the direction of Dr. J. Steven Faulds.

My thanks are due to him for his ready help.

Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance services remained the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, i.e. the County Council, with the Millom Ambulance Committee acting locally for day to day administration.

Nursing in the Home.

The County Council, as the Local Health Authority, was responsible for the provision of all the following services - District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and Home Helps.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The new clinic in St. George's Road, Millom, came into use on 1st September. It is a very pleasant clinic to work in and has been much appreciated by the people using it. So far there are no additional specialist services available at Millom.

Clinics are held as follows:-

School Clinic.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.	9.30 - 12 noon.
Diphtheria		
Immunisation.	" " "	2 - 3 p.m.
Maternity and		
Child Welfare.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.	9.30 - 12 noon.
Chest.	" " "	2 - 4 p.m.
Dental.	Every Thursday.	10 - 12 noon.
		2 - 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic.	3rd Mondays.	10 - 12 noon.
		2 - 4 p.m.
Child Guidance.	1st Fridays.	1.30 - 4 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector deals very fully with all such matters and will be found at the end of this report.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. F.J. Ellwood, Waterworks Manager, for the following report.

(1) General Report on Water Supplies.

	<u>Quality.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>
Millom Town Supply (incl: Whicham and Green)	Very good	Very good
Bootle	Very good	Fairly good
Northern Area - Devoke	Fairly good	Good
Northern Area - Wastwater	Very good	Very good
Santon Area - Ennerdale	Good	Fairly good
Boot Area	Very good	Very good

(2) Results of Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 13 bacteriological examinations were made of water samples from public supplies.

	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>No. negative in 100 ml.</u>	<u>No. positive in 50 ml.</u>	<u>% negative in 100 ml.</u>
Millom	3	3	-	100
Bootle	3	3	-	100
Devoke	1	-	1	-
Wastwater	3	3	-	100
Ennerdale	-	-	-	-
Boot	3	3	-	100

In addition 10 bacteriological examinations were made of samples of raw water from public supply intakes and 9 bacteriological examinations were made of water samples from private supplies.

Results of Chemical Analyses.

During the year 5 chemical analyses were made and were as follows:-

1. Whillan Beck (raw)
2. Whillan Beck (treated)
3. Fellside (treated)
4. Devoke (treated)
5. Wastwater (treated)

	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>				
	<u>No.1</u>	<u>No.2</u>	<u>No.3</u>	<u>No.4</u>	<u>No.5</u>
Chlorine as Chlorides	0.9000	0.9000	1.3500	1.1000	0.9500
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.0082	0.0225	0.0280	0.0094	0.0433
Ammonia	0.0011	0.0014	0.0012	0.0005	0.0013
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0035	0.0040	0.0039	0.0030	0.0037
Oxygen Absorption	0.1380	0.1428	0.1900	0.0548	0.0320
Injurious metals	None	None	None	None	None
Total solid matter dried at 100° C.	4.0000	6.0000	5.0000	5.0000	4.0000
pH value of sample	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.5

	<u>Degrees</u>				
Temporary Hardness	0.2	0.10	0	0.10	0
Permanent Hardness	0.6	1.50	1.4	1.70	2.0
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	13	9	17	5	3
Appearance of sample in 2ft tube	Not clear	Not quite clear	Not clear	Not quite clear	Not quite bright
Odour when heated to 50° C.	Very faint earthy	None	Very faint earthy	None	None
Residual Chlorine		None		None	None

No.1. Microscopical Examination. Satisfactory.

Observations. The chemical analysis of this sample shows that it is free from excessive proportions of nitrogenous constituents such as are usually associated with undesirable drainage, while the results of the microscopical examination show that it is free from contamination by impurities derived from the surface. The bacteriological results confirm the view that there is no pollution associated with

sewage or other foul drainage, and although the probable number of coliform organisms is of the order of 50 per 100 ml. of sample this is not unusual in a raw water intended for treatment in order to render it suitable for human consumption. In my opinion the supply represented by this sample is of satisfactory quality for use in domestic supply after suitable treatment.

No.2. Microscopical Examination. Small deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths and micro-organisms, mainly diatoms.

Observations. This sample affords no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage when judged both by the results of the chemical analysis and the bacteriological tests, while the microscopical examination shows that there are matters present derived from the surface but of no hygienic significance and in my opinion the supply represented by this sample is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

No.3. Microscopical Examination. Satisfactory.

Observations. The sample affords no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage and it is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

No.4. Microscopical Examination. Considerable deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, including particles of Ferric Oxide, vegetable debris, fungus growths and micro-organisms.

Observations. The chemical analysis of this sample is highly satisfactory since it affords no evidence of the presence of excessive proportions of nitrogenous constituents such as are frequently associated with undesirable drainage, and confirmation of this is to be found in the results of the bacteriological examination for, although the probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample is of the order of 3, a somewhat higher figure than is regarded as satisfactory in a chlorinated supply, there appears to be no valid objection to this feature in view of the excellence of the bacteriological results in other respects. So far as the microscopical examination is concerned, the deposit no doubt may cause the water to be unsightly but this defect should be capable of remedy by flushing the mains. In my opinion the supply represented by this sample is of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes.

No.5. Microscopical Examination. Small deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, micro-organisms and some starch granules.

Observations. In this case the chemical analysis of the sample shows that there is an absence of excessive amounts of nitrogenous constituents and that the water is of a high order of purity in this respect, whilst the matters noted under the microscopical examination have no hygienic significance, although the occurrence of some starch granules is unusual and is undoubtedly due to some accidental circumstance, for the bacteriological examination affords highly satisfactory results showing that the supply is free from contamination by any undesirable drainage, consequently it is of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes.

Particulars of Supplies.

<u>Supply.</u>	<u>Parishes supplied.</u>
Millom.	Millom: Millom Without: Whicham.
Bootle.	Bootle: Eskmeals.
Northern Area (Devoke).	Drigg and Carleton: Muncaster: Irtton-with-Santon.
Northern Area (Wastwater).	Seascale.
Ennerdale (Bulk Supply).	Santon Area.
Boot (Whillan Beck).	Boot and Eskdale.

(3) Report on Plumbo-solvency.

Although previous chemical analyses of the water from various supplies throughout the district, with the exception of Devoke supply, suggest that the risk of plumbo-solvency is negligible the use of copper instead of lead pipe for all cold water services is recommended.

(4) Action in respect of any form of contamination.

No gross contamination has been detected during the past year, but if bacteriological examination showed the presence of gross contamination, the gathering grounds would be inspected to ascertain the probable cause. This, in the case of Millom, is generally found to be dead animals, particularly sheep, lying unburied on the fells. When a dead sheep is found, the carcass

is buried off the gathering ground and the area on which the carcass was found, treated. The whole of the supplies are chlorinated, and the chlorine dosage is increased if necessary. The mains are periodically flushed.

(5) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public mains.

(a) Direct to the houses.

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Supplied direct</u>		<u>Not supplied</u>	
	<u>Popu-</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>Popu-</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>Popu-</u>	<u>No. of</u>
	<u>lation</u>	<u>houses</u>	<u>lation</u>	<u>houses</u>	<u>lation</u>	<u>houses</u>
Millom	9,393	5,002	8,733	2,841	660	161
Bootle	938	267	887	255	51	12
Northern Area	2,692	825	2,041	646	651	179
Eskdale	397	121	197	60	200	61
Waberthwaite	380	92	nil	nil	380	92
Ulpha	160	64	nil	nil	160	64
	13,960	4,371	11,858	3,802	2,102	569

(b) By means of standpipes - Nil.

OBSERVATIONS.

Millom Supply.

During the last twelve months Lanthwaite Filter Station has worked satisfactorily.

Baystone Bank Reservoir maintained a high level and once more it was never necessary to resort to pumping and no restrictions were imposed during the year.

Bootle.

This supply was satisfactory in quality, but when the increased consumption by the Ministry of Supply, P. & E.E. Establishment, Eskmeals, coincided with milk cooling times some slight shortage of water was experienced on certain high levels in the area.

Northern Area (Devoke).

This supply was fairly satisfactory as regards quantity throughout the year, but the quality, as in the past, varied. It was, however, on the whole better than during the past two years and is of course safeguarded by the introduction of chlorination.

Northern Area (Wastwater).

This supply has been generally satisfactory during the year.

Boot (Whillan Beck).

Main laying and intake works on this scheme were completed in March, 1954, and the supply came into operation in April of that year. Despite various teething troubles this supply has been generally satisfactory in quantity. As was foreseen, raw water coming into supply has been consistently poor in quality from a bacteriological point of view. It has not been possible to isolate any specific reason for this contamination since samples of water taken from Whillan Beck at a higher level than any habitation are still of the same poor quality as those taken at the intake works. However, water from this source is chlorinated by a dependable automatic chlorinator and tests are taken daily of water going into supply. In addition samples are frequently sent for bacteriological examination, and to date reports have all been satisfactory.

(Signed) F.J. ELLWOOD,

Waterworks Manager.

SCHOOLS.

All schools were inspected during the year, and sanitary defects reported to Carlisle.

Three schools were compelled to close on odd days during the winter on account of the severity of weather conditions.

<u>School.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Cause.</u>
Eskdale High	28.1.54	Snow and frost.
Whicham	28.1.54	" " "
	29.1.54	" " "
Thwaites	11.11.54	Flooding.

Nutrition of School Children.

	"A"	"B"	"C"
Group 1	124	111	9
Group 2	108	96	18
Group 3	81	73	6
Percentage	50%	44.7%	5.3%

These figures show a very welcome improvement on the two previous years when the percentages were as follows:-

	"A"	"B"	"C"
1952	42.5%	54.5%	3%
1953	43.2%	51.2%	5.6%

Children whose nutrition is not as good as it might be are referred to the school clinics after medical inspections for maltoline or emulsion and regular weighing. There is a growing appreciation of the fact that open windows at night are of great benefit to health.

Provision of School Meals and Milk.

All schools in the area are supplied with milk and school dinners. On a check day in October it was found that of the 2,131 children in attendance, 1,779 were taking milk, and 1,218 school dinners.

SHELL FISH.

The Duddon Estuary Shell Fish Regulations, 1926, are still in force, and it is recommended that they remain so.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Arranged according to age groups.

Disease.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Total	Admitted to hospital	Deaths
Dysentery (clinical)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4	-	-
Measles	1	20	24	11	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	12	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	15	90	52	3	-	1	-	-	-	161	-	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Pneumonia.

There were 12 notified cases of pneumonia during 1954. This increase may have been due to the bad weather, or to a more careful notification.

Meningococcal Meningitis.

There was one case notified from Galemire Hospital.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

This disease is now uncommon but there was one case in an elderly woman.

Erysipelas.

The smaller incidence of erysipelas in 1953 was repeated in 1954 - 4 in each year.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These have already been referred to.

Scarlet Fever.

There were only 2 cases during the year.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

No case of anterior poliomyelitis was notified during 1954.

Smallpox.

There was again no case or contact of this disease.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of diphtheria in the year under review. 250 children received primary inoculations, and 134 had booster doses.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars of cases notified and of the deaths during 1954.

Age Group.	New cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	4	6	-	-	1	-	-	-

There were only 10 notifications compared with 16 for 1953.

There was one death in a man who was not on the register.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis for this area was .07 compared with .18 per 1000 for England and Wales.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1954 was:-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Respiratory	39	38	77
Non-respiratory	8	12	20

The total of 97 is 7 more than that for 1953.

Summary of Statistical Information.

Survey carried out at Millom. November, 1954.		General Public		Contacts		Doctors' Cases		Antenatal		Scholars		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. No. of miniature films		441	590	30	51	7	13		8	95	67	573	729
B. No. recalled for a large film		19	17	13	3	4	4		-	5	4	41	28
ABNORMALITIES REVEALED.													
1) <u>Non-tuberculous conditions</u>													
1. Abnormalities of ribs etc.													
2. Bronchitis & emphysema													
3. Bronchiectasis													
4. Pneumoconiosis													
5. Pleural thickening													
6. Intrathoracic neoplasms													
7. Cardiovascular lesions													
a) Congenital													
b) Acquired													
8. Miscellaneous													
2) <u>Suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis</u>													
a) Previously known													
1) Active													
2) Inactive													
b) Newly discovered													
1) Active													
2) Inactive primary													
3) Inactive post primary													
3) <u>Failed to attend for Large Film</u>													
Not yet diagnosed													

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

The most important result of the unit's visit to Millom in 1954 was the discovery of 10 new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Not only does this mean that the new patients are treated at a much more favourable stage than would otherwise be the case, but their recognition should prevent further spread of the disease from them to contacts.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Reg. (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspect- ions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	38	89	8	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	72	197	17	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	23	130	21	-	3
Total		133	416	46	-	

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted		M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	---Referred--- To H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (6)	(7)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	32	28	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	1	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	2	2	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	1	-	-	-	-	9
(a) Insufficient	10	7	7	-	-	-	10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	60	43	37	-	-	-	60
TOTAL							

PORT OF MILLOM.

Annual Report for 1954.

SECTION I - Staff

NO CHANGE.

SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	-	-	-	-	-
Coastwise	139	28,898	1	23	-
Total	139	28,898	1	23	-

SECTION III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	(Number of passengers INWARDS ((Number of passengers OUTWARDS	NIL.
-------------------	--	------

Cargo Traffic	(Principal IMPORTS ((Principal EXPORTS	Pig Iron. Ingot Moulds.
---------------	---	-------------------------

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive	Liverpool (including Garston), Belfast, Glasgow, Paisley.
--	--

SECTION IV - Inland barge traffic

There is no inland barge traffic.

SECTION V - Water Supply

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VII - Smallpox

- (1) Smallpox cases would be sent to the Fairhill Isolation Hospital, Penrith.
- (2) The Cumberland County Council is responsible for the ambulance which would come from the hospital at Penrith. The ambulance crew have all been vaccinated and the matter is kept under review.

(3) Smallpox consultants available:-

Dr. R.W. Farquhar, Victoria House, Regent Street, Lancaster.
 Telephone: Lancaster 4353 (office), Caton 194 (home).

Dr. J. Beard, 8, Carlton Gardens, Carlisle.
 Telephone: Carlisle 2323.

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

NO CHANGE.

SECTION IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports		N I L		
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival		N I L		
Cases landed from other ships		N I L		

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

There were no cases of malaria.

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

There were no ships infected with or suspected for plague.

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

- (1) There were no ships from foreign ports, but all such ships would be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and/or the Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents would be carried out at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.
- (3) Any ship requiring deratting would be dealt with by the Port Health Authority of Barrow-in-Furness, which is the nearest Approved Port.
- (4) As no food is imported and there are no warehouses at the dock, further rat-proofing of ships is not thought necessary.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Category	Number
Black rats	NIL.
Brown rats	
Species not known	
Sent for examination	
Infected with plague	

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of Deratting Certificates issued				Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with HCN	After Other fumigant	After trapping	After poisoning		
Total					

N I L

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
24 (By M.O.H. or Sanitary Inspector).	-	-	-

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948

NO CHANGE.

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens

NO CHANGE.

SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous

NO CHANGE.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1954.

To Dr. E.A. Perrott,
Medical Officer of Health.

Madam,

I have pleasure in submitting my 19th Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

Routine work in the department during the period under review has again been mainly confined to Housing and Public Health matters.

Surveys of 2,441 houses and other premises have been made under the Housing and Public Health Acts, and of the 254 Notices served it was only necessary in 18 instances to report to the Committees concerning cases of default and ask that formal action be taken. This resulted in full compliance of 2 Formal Notices under the Housing, and 7 under the Public Health Acts.

On the whole much good work has been achieved, and cooperation between the department and owners generally is still being well maintained. Unfortunately, however, there are still some defaulters and these, I regret to say, appear to be on the increase, and although every effort is made by personal contacts with the persons responsible, to have defects rectified, I have been compelled in the end to recommend the Committee to put into operation their statutory powers under the various Acts and Regulations.

The year saw the coming into operation of two Regulations which it was anticipated would give an incentive and ease the burden of the owner, and at the same time improve some of the housing conditions of the tenant. I refer to the Landlord and Tenant Act, and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Unfortunately, as far as this area is concerned, up to the present there has been little advantage taken, particularly in respect to the Repairs and Rents Act, although it is rather early as yet to pass any serious judgement upon the working of this latter Regulation. The Act was intended to assist owners in keeping houses in a reasonable standard of repair, and to arrest the deterioration of houses which was setting in, particularly in many of the older dwellings. However, both owners and tenants seem to be reluctant to accept the assistance which is offered, the probability being in their minds the

resultant consequences, which could be for the tenant increased rent, and for the owner a big expenditure to make the premises fit in order to qualify for a Certificate to increase such rent. No applications for Certificates of either repair or disrepair have been received so far. There still seems to be a difference of opinion with owners and tenants as to the subsequent consequences, should such certificates be approved by the Authority. There have been inquiries but no practical action has been taken.

HOUSING ACT, 1949.

The operation of this Act in the area as far as it affects Improvement Grants is worthy of mention. The Housing and Planning Committee having previously dealt with a few applications under this Act very early on, soon realised the magnitude of the work involved insomuch that it was considered necessary to allocate this duty to the Housing Works Sub Committee, which now meets on the first Wednesday in each month for this purpose only.

During the year under review the Committee has dealt with 30 applications, and approval was given in 20 cases. Such approval was not given until each application had been investigated and every item of expenditure thoroughly scrutinised.

The one noticeable feature concerning the applications which have been received so far, is that these have been mostly from owner-occupiers. The response as far as the owner is concerned who is sufficiently interested in improving his properties from which he collects the rent, has been negligible. This is rather an unfortunate state of affairs over which neither this Council nor any Ministry Department has any control whatever. It is a matter for the individual himself. Although there are more incentives in the new Regulations than were given in previous similar Acts, many owners do not appear to be sufficiently interested to partake in this new venture which offers grant aid to carry out improvements and increase the standard of dwellings, even if the life of such dwellings is little more than fifteen years. As already stated, the owner/occupier is taking full advantage of the offer, and applications have been received which have included dwellings of varying types and ages.

It might be that many of these owners are facing the problem of what they are ultimately to do with their property, and that the time has arrived when they are faced with one of two decisions (a) either to preserve it as a capital asset, or (b) through some short sighted policy to allow it to decay and lessen in value, and be a burden to all concerned. It is hoped that owners of tenant occupied dwellings will in the near

future give consideration to taking advantage of the assistance which can be obtained.

Viewing these grants from the Public Health standpoint as a means of promoting the health and happiness of the people concerned, one cannot help being impressed at the improved standard of the dwellings. The degree of benefit conferred upon the occupier, whether he be tenant or owner, is well worth the expenditure incurred. Many owners become very attached to their homes and by providing them with modern amenities the Council are, in my opinion, helping to carry out a worth while task.

So far the Works Sub Committee has done a good job of work, which, although very exacting, has at all times been carried out in a fair and reasonable manner. Impartiality towards each application has been the basis of the Committee's decisions, and even then their action has not, at times, been devoid of criticism by some applicants.

Summary of Applications.

<u>Applications</u>	30
Owners	5
Owner/Occupiers	25
<u>Approved</u>	20
Owners	5
Owner/Occupiers	15
Works commenced	12
Works completed and Certificates issued	3

Work was well advanced at the end of the year in respect of 12 of the remaining applications approved.

HOUSING TENANCIES.

The work of the Housing Tenants Committee can again be summed up as "another busy year". Applications received and dealt with by the Committee total 105. 67 applicants were found housing accommodation and 33 applications were withdrawn for various reasons, the chief being having found other

accommodation, or having removed to another area. It is pleasing to note that again it has been possible to rehouse such a large number of applicants, and without doubt the position is much easier: particularly is this so in the once overcrowded families. Applications are, however, still being received, the larger percentage of which are from young married couples who are unfortunately having to find accommodation with in-laws.

In September the Committee was recommended to give consideration to a revision of the existing points assessment which had been in operation since the Committee was formed. The reason for bringing this forward was that with having so much personal contact with many of the applicants during the routine duties of the Department it was quite evident that many of these, although residing in not too favourable conditions, would never, under the system of points allocation which was in use, have the chance of being considered for improved housing accommodation.

Where the question of rehousing or housing accommodation is concerned, every applicant should have an equal opportunity of stating the full facts of his or her case, so that a true picture of existing accommodation and circumstances can be placed before the Committee. For this purpose, therefore, the application forms have been amended so that every aspect of the case can be considered. The alterations included in the new system will place all applicants on an equal basis.

OVERCROWDING.

This is not now such a major problem as was the case some time ago. Gradually, with the Council's continued building programme, it has been possible to deal with such conditions more expeditiously.

Fifteen cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, the number of persons affected being 95. There were still 8 cases to be dealt with at the end of the year.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

Settle Street, Millom. (14 houses).

This contract was completed during the year and all the houses occupied.

Festival Road, Millom. (12 flats).

The scheme for the erection of the above flats was

finally approved and a Contract let, and work was commenced on 28th June, 1954. They are in an advanced stage of construction and should be ready for occupation early in 1955.

The other main outstanding work connected with this scheme is the making up of the access road. This will be completed as soon as weather conditions permit.

Victoria Street, Millom. (4 houses).

A negotiated tender was obtained and approved for the erection of 4 three-bedroom type houses on this site, and work was commenced on 1st May, 1954.

Aged Persons Bungalows. (8 bungalows).

An amended scheme is in preparation for the erection of 4 pairs of semi-detached bungalows on a site also in Victoria Street. Details of these are well advanced and it is hoped to be in a position to go to tender early in 1955. This site has every service readily available, and this should considerably reduce the cost of erection which is the chief factor upon which the decision to build will be governed. An economical rent is desirable in a development of this description, and plans have been drawn up with this in mind.

Millom.

With the exception of two small areas of land with accommodation for the erection of approximately 14 houses, for which plans are in preparation, no other sites for any further development have as yet been decided upon. The continuance of building development should be given consideration bearing in mind the rapid deterioration which is beginning to affect the older type of dwelling, applications for housing accommodation which have still to be dealt with, and any Slum Clearance Areas which may be decided upon, details of which have to be submitted to the Ministry during the next year.

The Green, Millom.

Since the last report on housing development in this area, I can now state that the proposals so long discussed in Committee and in the press are at last beginning to formulate.

The position to date is that a scheme has been prepared for the erection of 12 houses as follows:-

- 2 pairs semi-detached three-bedroom type houses.
- 2 blocks of 4 three-bedroom type houses.

The scheme includes sewage disposal works and the necessary sewer and road works.

If required, sufficient land has been allowed for the erection of a further 6 houses.

Summerhill, Bootle. (20 houses).

A tender was obtained and approved and the Contract let for the erection of 2 pairs of semi-detached three-bedroom houses, and 4 blocks of 4 three-bedroom type houses, together with the necessary sewer and road works. Work was commenced on 13th September, 1954, and was well advanced at the end of the year.

Waberthwaite. (2 houses).

All the works on this Contract were finally completed, and the houses occupied.

Santon. (2 houses).

The year also saw the completion of this Contract and the occupation of the houses.

Seascale.

No further development has yet taken place in this Parish. Discussions have, however, been going on throughout the year on possible development which might take place but no decision has yet been arrived at.

Sub-standard Properties.

Further repair and improvement works have been carried out at the 8 houses in Earl Street, Millom, and these are in reasonably good condition. Each has been provided with amenities which, unfortunately, they have been without for many years.

The transfer of the 4 houses in Queen Street, Millom, was eventually concluded, and one house which was vacant was thoroughly repaired, renovated and had several improvements carried out. Minor repairs were attended to at the remainder.

The dwelling house No. 9, Queen Street, Millom, which has been vacant for the past two years owing to its state of disrepair and dilapidation, has now been brought into use again after the completion of extensive repairs and improvements.

Negotiations for the purchase of 5 houses in Duddon Street, Millom, have been commenced.

CIVIL BUILDING REGULATIONS.

These Regulations have now ceased to operate.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Details of inspections carried out during the year are as follows:-

Houses - Public Health Acts	742
Houses - Housing Acts	719
New Buildings - Inspections	261
Complaints investigated	417
Boats - Port Sanitary Inspections	23
Factories Act	78
Outworkers Premises	-
Infectious Disease Cases	-
Food and Drugs Act	281
Rats and Mice Acts	212
Petroleum Acts	178
Shops Acts	112
Interviews with Owners, etc.	1152
Revisits to Property Under Notice	944
Bakehouses	57
Fried Fish Shops	49
Public Abattoir	914
Butchers' Shops	87
Ice Cream Premises	58
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	98
Milk Samples - Graded	-
" " Ungraded	-
" " Tuberculin Tested	109
" " Pasteurised	35
Houses Disinfected	3
Houses Disinfested	-
Cinemas and Public Halls	19
Licensed Premises	34
Sewage Disposal Works	66
Cafes, etc.	28
Water Samples	4
Sewage Samples	3
Schools	14
Camping Sites	16
Miscellaneous	163

Informal Notices served - P.H.A.	140
" " " H.A.	114
Statutory Notices served - P.H.A.	12
" " " H.A.	6

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.Dwelling Houses.

Repaired or made fit	257
Provided with Damp Proof Course	17
Roofs repaired	181
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	171
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	502
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	46
Sashcords renewed	85
Food stores provided, repaired, etc.	54
Handrails provided to stairs	18
Stairs repaired	40
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	26
Skirting boards provided or repaired	193
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	101
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	49
Gas supply	12
Electricity supply	23
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	54
New sinks provided and fixed	60
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	34
Water supply provided inside houses	10
Water supply repaired or renewed	58
Hot water supply	37
Wash coppers repaired or provided	10
Copper firesets repaired or renewed	11
Baths provided/renewed	37
Lavatory basins provided/renewed	42
External walls pointed	14
Ovens repaired or renewed	42
External walls cemented	8
Eaves gutters and R.W.P. renewed	64
Dangerous walls repaired	30
Yards and passages paved and drained	8
Yard paving repaired	60

Drains, Water Closets and Ashes Accommodation.

Obstructed drains cleansed	127
Obstructed W.Cs. cleansed	115
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains	65
Vent pipes provided/renewed	37
Drains repaired or reconstructed	47
Drains tested	36
Inspection chambers provided	45
Inspection chamber covers renewed	16
W.C. basins provided/renewed	67
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	58
Septic tanks provided	11

Closet structures repaired	46
Ashpits abolished	10
Dustbins provided	124

Other Nuisances.

Smoke	-
Rats and Mice	17
Accumulation of refuse	7
Animals improperly kept	-

Summary of inspections made under the Housing Act,
together with the results of such inspections.

Inspections	Informal Notices served	Formal Notices served	Revisits made	Informal Notices complied	Formal Notices complied
Jan.	36	5	-	27	15
Feb.	53	7	-	32	11
Mar.	64	11	-	41	14
Apr.	27	8	-	30	14
May	75	9	-	51	19
June	81	12	-	64	23
July	64	11	-	38	22
Aug.	70	10	-	52	15
Sept.	43	5	-	27	12
Oct.	48	8	2	39	21
Nov.	84	20	2	45	31
Dec.	74	8	2	54	30
Total	719	114	6	500	227
					2

Summary of inspections made under the Public Health Act,
together with the results of such inspections.

Inspections	Informal Notices served	Formal Notices served	Revisits made	Informal Notices complied	Formal Notices complied
Jan.	44	10	15	6	1
Feb.	61	6	23	10	2
Mar.	58	10	38	17	—
Apr.	61	8	29	14	—
May	71	12	44	16	—
June	70	16	59	22	—
July	86	14	43	24	—
Aug.	51	11	34	7	3
Sept.	42	8	35	7	—
Oct.	59	11	26	10	—
Nov.	74	22	42	26	1
Dec.	65	12	51	19	—
Total	742	140	444	178	7

(1) Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- | | | |
|---------|---|------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). | 1461 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose. | 2405 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932. | 719 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose. | 719 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | - |
| (4) | Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 272 |

(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal actions by the Local Authority or their Officers	405
--	-----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs. | 6 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| | (a) By owners. | 2 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. | - |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 12 |
|-----|---|----|

(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners.	7
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	-
(c)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	-
	(a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	-
(d)	<u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	1
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.	-
(4)	<u>Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.</u>	
(a)	(1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year.	8
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein.	11
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein.	58
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	14
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	15
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	95
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	-
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	-

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises in 3 instances was carried out during the year.

DISINFESTATION.

No action under this heading was necessary during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action has been necessary during the year, there being no industries from which such nuisance could arise.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection and disposal of refuse has proceeded fairly satisfactorily during the year, although labour has caused some difficulty through sickness and other causes as will be seen from the number of days lost during the period under review. Efforts to obtain efficient temporary replacements were not successful, and the only labour which was available at the Exchange was either unsuitable or too old to carry out efficiently the duties which would be involved.

Reflecting on this service during the past few years every effort has been made to meet the ever increasing demands which are now being made, without adding exorbitant increases, and whilst this may be alright from an economic point of view, it can hardly be expected to achieve the satisfactory results which every ratepayer has a right to demand. If a desirable standard of service is to be maintained and the expenditure kept within bounds, householders should see that their yield of refuse for collection and disposal is limited to such waste material as cannot be disposed of in any other way.

The control and maintenance of the disposal sites which are situated in various parts of the area has been given attention, but here again difficulty arises from time to time in the lack of sufficient covering material. The control of refuse tips is also made increasingly difficult by the considerable amount of trespass by people who appear to obtain a living by sorting out materials which other people have seen fit to discard as useless. Such people have caused trouble during the year on sites in Millom, Drigg and Seascale, but arrangements are in hand for all sites, as far as possible, to be efficiently fenced off, and warning notices are being erected.

Time lost in the Department during the year totalled 845 days. In 1953 it was 832 days.

The amount paid in sick pay, less National Health deductions was £82.13.7. In 1953 this was £139.1.11.

The cost of collection and disposal for 1954 was as follows:-

Per ton - £1.0.6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Increase over 1953 - 1/10d.
 Per head of population - 8.10 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. Increase over 1953 - 5d.

Details for the year are as follows:-

	<u>Bins.</u>	<u>Pits.</u>
Millom	144,397	36
Millom Without	6,383	976
Seascale	30,085	-
Drigg	3,656	-
Irton	3,827	16
Waberthwaite	2,001	-
Bootle	7,244	22
Muncaster	3,222	22
Eskdale	3,607	57
Whicham	2,779	125
Ulpha	812	-
	<u>208,013</u>	<u>1,254</u>

Loads of refuse removed during the year:-

	<u>Loads.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Karrier 2	223	466	10
Dennis 1	572	1496	14
Dennis 2	538	1288	5
Dennis 3	1046	2803	10
	<u>2379</u>	<u>6054</u>	<u>19</u>

Miles travelled by the various vehicles during the year are as follows:-

Karrier 2	2549
Dennis 1	6343
Dennis 2	10949
Dennis 3	6240 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>26081$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

SALVAGE.

The salvage and disposal of the many materials recovered during the collection of refuse is still being intensively carried out and is proving a profitable source of revenue, as will be seen from the details here given. I appreciate the

cooperation which is being given by householders, particularly in respect to the separation of newspapers for which most of the revenue is obtained.

The following are details of materials collected and disposed of during the year:-

	<u>1954</u>			<u>1953</u>		
	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>
Newspapers	10	14	-	7	15	2
Mixed papers	52	14	1	45	3	1
Baled tins	4	7	3	-	14	-
Black scrap	9	13	3	5	1	1
Rags	1	1	-	-	18	2
Rubber tyres	-	2	-	-	2	2
Cardboard	-	-	-	2	7	-
	<u>78</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenue	<u>£529.2.1d.</u>			<u>£442.7.7d.</u>		

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As was anticipated, the de-control of meat came into effect during the year and private slaughtering commenced again on 2nd July, 1954, and some private slaughter houses were brought into use once more. The reason for this was that it was the general opinion that the accommodation provided at the Abattoir in Nelson Street, Millom, which had been in use during the emergency period (which commenced in 1940) would be insufficient to meet the needs of the district when de-control took place.

The premises now in use in the area for which Licences have been approved, including the one mentioned, total 7 as against 13 in pre-war days. These are sited as follows:-

Millom	5
Bootle	1
Ravenglass	1

Personnel Licenced
to slaughter - 55

Licences were only approved after the premises had been brought up to a reasonable standard, and I am pleased to say that the owners cooperated and carried out the improvements suggested.

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out together with details of the examination of the carcasses:-

Particulars	Cattle, excluding cows 1	Cows 2	Sheep and Lambs 3	Pigs 4	Calves 5
Number killed	501	356	3190	985	31
Number inspected	501	356	3190	985	31
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	6	20	4	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	105	161	201	12	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	21.15%	46.91%	6.92%	1.62%	12.90%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	35	73	-	19	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.58%	21.62%	-	1.92%	-

Remarks on Meat Condemned.

(1) Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

- (a) 1 Heifer
6 Cows
20 Sheep
4 Pigs
4 Calves

(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

9 Portions of Beef
 225 Bovine Livers
 41 Part Bovine Livers
 2 Bovine Heads
 2 Bovine Kidneys
 185 Sheep Livers
 17 Sheep Plucks
 2 Portions of Pork
 2 Pig Heads
 9 Pig Livers

Weight - 8215 lbs.

(2) Tuberculosis only.(a) Whole Carcasses.

3 Heifers
 4 Cows

(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

3 Forequarters of Beef
 39 Bovine Heads and Tongues
 102 Bovine Lungs
 5 Bovine Livers
 18 Pig Heads
 9 Pig Plucks

Weight - 6799 lbs.

						Tn.cwt.	qr.	stn.	lb.
Total weight of meat condemned during 1954	-	6	14	0	0	6			
" " " " " 1953	-	7	12	1	1	12			

The following animals were received at the Central Slaughter House as casualties during 1954:-

15 Cattle, 16 Cows, 29 Sheep, 9 Pigs, 5 Calves.

Of these, 1 Heifer, 5 Cows, 9 Sheep, 2 Pigs and 3 Calves required total condemnation.

Of all Bovine Slaughtered:-

0.81% required total condemnation for T.B.

0.81% " " " " diseases other than T.B.

13.41% were affected in some degree with T.B.

31.85% " " " " diseases other than T.B.

45.27% of all Bovine were affected with some disease requiring condemnation.

Of all Sheep slaughtered:-

0.63% required total condemnation for diseases other
than T.B.

6.92% were affected in some degree with diseases other
than T.B.

Of all Pigs slaughtered:-

None required total condemnation for T.B.

0.40% required total condemnation for diseases other
than T.B.

1.92% were affected in some degree with T.B.

1.62% " " " " " diseases other
than T.B.

3.55% of all Pigs were affected with some disease
requiring condemnation.

Of all Calves slaughtered:-

None required total condemnation for T.B.

12.90% required total condemnation for diseases other
than T.B.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938.

Regular routine inspections of all food premises have been made and conditions generally have been maintained at a reasonably high standard. There are still some improvements necessary before the 100% standard of hygiene efficiency is reached, and this, I am confident, will in due course be attained.

The area has again been free from any cases of food poisoning.

Details of the foodstuffs dealt with which have been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed are as follows:-

7 lbs. Jellied Veal	3 tins Apricot Pulp
35 lbs. Shoulder Ham	2 tins Pears
276 lbs. Cooked Ham	2 tins Prunes
51 lbs. Boneless Beef	1 tin Fruit Cocktail
66 lbs. Raw Ham	37 tins Peas
176 lbs. Cooked Boneless Pork	23 tins Tomatoes
34 lbs. Bacon	7 tins Carrots
24 lbs. Gammon	2 tins Celery
39 lbs. Sausage	29 tins Beans
2 tins Beef Loaf	44 lbs. Frozen Egg
16 tins Stewed Steak	6 lbs. Liquid Egg
5 tins Luncheon Meat	10 lbs. Flour
3 tins Minced Beef Loaf	14 Packets Cheese
1 tin Pressed Beef	13 lbs. Margarine

203 lbs. Corned Beef	1½ lbs. Tea
112 lbs. Ox Tongue	3 packets Sponge Mixture
12 lbs. Corned Mutton	50 lbs. Dessicated Coconut
14 lbs. Luncheon Tongue	43 tins Evaporated Milk
10 lbs. Luncheon Meat	2 tins Cream
4 packets Suet	14 jars Meat Paste
2 tins Strawberries	3 tins Mushroom Soup
6 tins Plums	2 tins Chicken Broth
2 jars Plums	4 tins Meat Soup
2 tins Greengages	1 jar Mince Meat
4 tins Grapes	11 tins Sardines
3 tins Raspberries	4 tins Pilchards
6 tins Apricots	3 tins Lobster
11 tins Pineapple	2 tins Prawns
9 tins Peaches	6 tins Potted Shrimps
6 lbs. Tinned Apples	

The following are details of samples taken in the Rural District under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by Officers of the Cumberland County Council, to whom I am indebted for this information:-

	<u>Number of Samples Procured</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	54	41	13
Other samples	17	13	4
	<u>71</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>17</u>

Particulars of Unsatisfactory Samples:-

- 13 Milk adulterated by the addition of water.
- 2 Ice Cream deficient in fat.
- 1 Rum Butter incorrectly described.
- 1 Beef Sausage containing preservatives, the presence of which was not declared.

Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples:-

The 13 unsatisfactory milk samples were taken from one vendor who was prosecuted, when fines totalling £24 were imposed, plus £4.40d. costs.

Two ice cream manufacturers were prosecuted in respect of samples of ice cream deficient in fat. Each was fined £1, and ordered to pay £2.2.0d. costs.

Regarding the unsatisfactory samples of Beef Sausage and Rum Butter, the vendors were suitably cautioned, and follow up visits have shown that this has had the desired affect.

Samples other than Milk:-

The 17 non-milk samples consisted of:-

Butter Mints	1	Lime Cordial	1
Beef Sausage	1	Margarine	1
Barley Sugar	1	Milk Bread	1
Cherry Buns	1	Ribena	1
Curry Powder	1	Rum Butter	1
Garden Peas	1	Table Jellies	2
Grapefruit Juice	1	Vegetable Soup	1
Ice Cream	2		

MILK REGULATIONS, 1936-49.

No greater service could be rendered to the public than that of ensuring purity and freedom from disease which could be acquired by the drinking of contaminated or infected milk, which would have such disastrous results if not dealt with at the earliest possible time.

Results of samples of the various grades of milk produced in the area are as follows:-

For Cleanliness.

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Ungraded	-	-
Graded	-	-
Pasteurised	47	10

For Tubercle Bacilli.

Ungraded	99 negative.
Graded	31 "
Pasteurised	-

The adverse reports on the ten samples of Pasteurised milk should not be taken too seriously. These did not arise from any cause attributed to the milk, but were due to a defect in the heating system of the pasteurising plants which, unfortunately, could not be avoided.

ICE CREAM.

Applications continue to be received for the storage and sale of this commodity, and the premises registered for this purpose now total 49.

For manufacture there are two premises in use, each of which has been periodically visited.

LICENSED PREMISES.

Attention is still being directed to the hygiene of all licensed premises, including living accommodation, which in some instances is well below the standard of the ordinary householder. It has been possible to have many improvements carried out, and the standard obtained will be the policy of the future.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The total number of licences approved during the year to station and use moveable dwellings was 41.

To use land for this purpose 2 licences were approved.

The Brickfield Site, Silecroft, now operated by the Lakes Planning Board is gradually beginning to show some improvement. Many of the obsolete types of structure have now been removed from the site. Further improvements are contemplated by the Board in the future.

Saltcoats, Holmrook.

There is no adverse report to make on this site, which has again been satisfactorily maintained by the owner and also by the occupiers of the caravans.

RODENT CONTROL.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

212 inspections were made under the above Act, and treatment was carried out in some cases. Infestation, however, was only of a minor character.

The Council's refuse tipping sites and also main sewers were given periodical treatment with satisfactory results.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Twelve Short Hopper W.Cs. have been replaced by pedestal washdown W.Cs. During these conversions advantage was taken of reconstruction of the existing drains, and the provision of inspection chambers, which will facilitate easy access to the drainage system should blockages occur.

Fourteen earth closets were dispensed with and replaced by conversion to the water carriage system.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.Millom.

An inspection of the main outfall sewer on the Embankment disclosed a considerable quantity of tar on the invert of the sewer. This had impeded the flow somewhat with the result that the depth of water in the sewer near its discharge was very much higher than usual. The sewer is operating satisfactorily now, but arrangements are being made to cleanse approximately 400 yards which is the approximate length affected.

Subsidence of the County highway at Sea View, Haverigg, caused damage to the main sewer from Bankfield Road. Eight to ten yards had to be relaid.

Many lengths of sewer were, during the latter part of the year, overloaded due to the excessive rainfall. This did not cause any serious damage and fortunately no flooding of premises occurred.

Foreshore, Haverigg.

The continued damage to the breakwater on the Foreshore became so serious that there was a danger that it might affect the main sewer which runs parallel with it. It was, therefore, decided that a scheme be prepared and a tender obtained to carry out these works. A tender was accepted and the work was commenced in September and finally completed at the beginning of November. A recommendation has been made to the Council that further extension of this breakwater should be carried out, not only to protect the sewer but also to prevent further erosion of the foreshore by the high tides.

Millom Without.

Work of diverting the sewer at Stoney Gap, the Hill, Millom, has been carried out. This was necessary owing to the defective condition of the existing sewer which on many occasions caused flooding of several cottages.

90 yards of 6" sewer has been laid together with one new manhole.

Bootle.

Excessive rainfall caused flooding on several occasions at the Sewage Disposal Works. This disorganised the Works for long periods, but no damage was caused.

Work of extending the effluent outfall from the Works has

been completed. 360 yards of 9" sewer has been connected to the outfall previously used, and inspection chambers fixed at intervals of 60 yards.

Seascale.

Excessive rainfall overloaded the main sewer in the Gosforth Road - Hallsenna Road area. This resulted in the lifting of the manhole covers and flooding of the County highway, and unfortunately the flooding of several dwelling houses.

Eskdale.

The completion of the mains water supply in this Parish has considerably facilitated the change over of the existing sanitary arrangements to the water carriage system, and many owners have already carried out such improvements.

To carry out a main sewerage scheme in this area, the cost, owing to the nature of the subsoil which is chiefly granite, would be too prohibitive for the number of properties to be served. Small schemes to serve 6 or 8 houses are, therefore, being prepared which will allow for these improved amenities of modern sanitation to be provided.

Schemes of improvement to sanitary arrangements and conversion to the water carriage system in Parishes where no public sewer is available continue to be carried out, as will be seen from the details here given.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Schemes.</u>	<u>Houses connected.</u>
Millom	2	2
Millom Without	3	4
Drigg	2	2
Eskdale	4	6

SCHOOLS.

Visits have been made during the year to the various schools in the area. The improvements to the sanitary conveniences at the Lapstone Road and Holborn Hill Schools, previously reported on, have now been satisfactorily completed. These, together with the major alterations carried out to the main building of the Lapstone Road Infants' School, are improvements which are greatly appreciated.

The canteens, which are now an additional asset to the schools in the area, were found on inspection to be well supervised, and no adverse report can be made on the cleanliness and the hygienic

conditions, which were highly satisfactory.

Eskdale High School.

The long awaited scheme of modern sanitation at this School has at last materialised. It is a pleasure to report that this scheme was completed during the year and has given complete satisfaction since it came into operation.

Eskdale Low School.

There is no change to report in the sanitary arrangements at this school, but a scheme is in preparation and a start should be made on this during 1955.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of offering my thanks to the Chairmen of the various Committees and the Council, for their cooperation in all matters which have been placed before them.

I also wish to express my thanks to yourself for the cooperation which has been given in all matters with which we have been associated.

To the members of my department also, without whose assistance much of the work detailed in this report could not have been accomplished, I extend my thanks. It is here that mention should be made of the duties which were so well and ably carried out by the late Mr. George Hebdon, who was a member of my department as an Assistant and General Clerk for six years, and prior to this carried out for many years work for the Urban District Council. His death was a great loss to my department for he was a very efficient and conscientious official and was highly respected by the Council, members of the staff, and by myself as a colleague and friend.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HANKEY,

Surveyor & Chief Sanitary Inspector.

